HOW UNCLE SAM FIGHTS DISEASE by Edward B. Clark

United States and disease and death stands the government's public health service. Perhaps it will be urged that the great body of physicians of the United States is the real safeguard of the people. This is in every high sense true, but in support of the first seemingly wide-reaching statement let it be known that the physicians of the public health service en-

gage themselves faithfully and with proved efficiency in the labor of prevention of which, as the time-tried saying has it, an ounce is worth a pound of cure.

The surgeons of the public health service are not only sentinels in the ifield of warfare against disease, but they are the advance guard of the soldiers engaged in the fight. The campaign records show that on many fields by early victories they have made great battles unnecessary. It is a large part of their duty to overcome the enemy on his first appearance, and in many instances to make impossible his appearance in the field which he seeks to sow with the germs of disease which are his weapons of offense.

In the popular prints one reads columns of the activities of government in preparations for possible war. There seems to be a delight in dreadnaughts and abiding interest in battalions.

the life-saving functions of the government one reads little. The work of the medical service is as devoted and more dangerous than that of the sol-The doctor in his investigations, experiments and ministrations faces death in the time of peace, and in the time of war the surgeon with the soldier is on the battle-field. There is a living inter-est in the daily work of the public health service of the United States. It is carried on for the benefit of all the people, hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of whom know too little of the labor in their behalf.

The public health service of the United States is a bureau of the department of the treas-It falls directly within office of assistant secretary of the treasury, Byron R.

Newton. The surgeon-general of the service is Rupert Blue, whose research work and whose ac-complishment in lines of medical endeavor are well known to the profession. There are six assistant surgeon-generals, Doctors A. H. Clepnan, W. G. Stimpson, L. E. Cofer, J. W. Kerr, W. C. Bucker, and J. W. There are all stationed Rucker and J. W. Trask. They are all stationed in Washington and have direction over the various branches in all parts of the country.

Recently in the medical council there appeared this brief but conclusive statement of the manifold functions of the public health service of the United States government:

"Co-operating through the health authorities of the states, the service collects data upon the prevalence and distribution of disease, administers interstate quarantine, suppresses epidemics, conducts research work, maintains national quarantine, examines immigrants, regulates the manufacture and sale of biologic medicinal products in interstate traffic and furnishes medical treatment to various branches of the government service. Officers of the service may be assigned to duty in any part of the world."

It is the intention in the present article to take up and describe only one of the works and fields of labor of the public health service. The waters of Chesapeake bay and its inlets and tributaries form the field of an enormous industry. It is from these waters that are taken a large part of the shell fish approved as a delectable food by thousands and perhaps millions who never saw salt water. How many Americans nodding with the approval of appetite over their oysters on the half shell know that it has been made a matter of government concern that the shell fish should be a food as safe to the health as it is grateful to the taste?

It has been said that the American people show great interest in a dreadnaught, a big ship built for offensive purposes, and, if it is not putting it too strongly, mainly for the sinking of other ships and their crews along with them-a killing purpose. Is it not to be hoped that an equal if not a greater interest may one day be created in the little ships of the government whose only work and only purpose are saving ones?

In the control of the public health service is a little ship called the Bratton. It bears the rame of a surgeon of the service who did commanding work for mankind in a great yellow fever epidemic and who laid down his life for humanity. The scene of the Bratton's activities is on the waters of the great shell fish producing bay which washes Maryland and the tributaries thereto. It is one of the ships helping to guard the lives of ninety millions of people.

The work of safeguarding the shell fish beds from pollution and thereby performing the work of prevention at a source from which danger frequently springs, falls in the field of direction of Assistant Surgeon-General J. W. Kerr, "h charge of the division of scientific research." To give an idea of the immensity of the field of precaution, prevention and cure coming under the direction of one man it may be said that Doctor Kerr's duties as set forth in the organization chart of the service appear as follows: Laboratories; leprosy investigation station, Hawaii; hygienic laboratory, Washington, D. C.; division of chemistry, zoology, pharmacology, pathology and bacteriology. Field investigations: Diseases affecting man, pollution of streams by sewage and industrial wastes, rural hygiene and school hygiene. The services of the good ship Bratton are given

THE SHIP BRATTON WHICH GUARDS to the division of scientific re-search. Dr. H. S. Cumming is in command of the coastal work of this ship which means so much to the public, which

GENERAL J.W KERR

STATION OFF CAPE CHARLES perhaps knows little of what is being done in its behalf. This ship's commander is also a doctor, a surgeon and a scientist. On the ship knowledge is trained against the enemy. The Bratton's cruises are made in behalf of the welfare of American citizens and they constitute no menace to the country of any people on earth.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERIMENT

It is the first duty of the Bratton to safeguard the oyster industry of the waters in which the ship sails. Safeguarding the oyster industry means safeguarding the health of the consumers of oysters and other shell fish. In 1912 a law was passed which gave into the hands of the public health service the work of field investigation into the causes of diseases affecting man, and the duty of enforcing rules of safety at the sources of trouble. Under the same law the service was charged with the work of the study of the pollution of streams by sewage and by industrial wastes. The work in connection with the oyster industry falls within the field of the duties imposed upon the service by this law of 1912.

The Bratton steams all through the coast waters of the Chesapeake, making incursions into the inlets, bays and tributary rivers. Under the direction of the surgeon in charge shell fish are taken from the beds at all the sources of supply. With them are taken samples of the water at di ferent depths and also samples of the material which forms the bed of the coastal waters, the bays and the streams at the points where the test is to be applied.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made of the shell fish, the water and the bottom material. The bacteriological examination is the most important. It discloses the total number of bacteria and the number of colon bacilli which are present. The presence of colon bacilli in great numbers shows the presence of fecal matter and arouses instant and earnest attention and painstaking examination and report.

The layman probably knows in a general way that typhoid fever through the method of its introduction into the system is one of the grave dangers which threatens the people through its food supply. It must not be supposed for a mo-ment that the work of the scientists on the Bratton cease when they have taken their samples and have detected the presence of elements which may constitute danger to the public health.

When there is suspicion that the coastal waters, the shell fish bed, or the waters of a beach which are used for bathing purposes by the people, are affected by dangerous deposits, the land whose drainage flows into the suspected waters instantly is studied. All useful information concerning it obtained and means are taken to correct conditions which have contributed to the pollution of the waters or have wholly produced it.

The study of the section of the land which is suspected of supplying through its drainage the matter which on deposit becomes a menace through the shell fish supply or otherwise to the public health, comprises an inquiry into the pres-



three days.

About five hundred members from all prian's church, as subdeacon. ver the state were in attendance

SURGEON

GENERAL.

ORNER OF

F THE PUBLIC

SERVICE

JURGEON HUGH 3. CUMMING, IN

COMMAND OF THE SHIP BRATTON

ent and past conditions of health of the commu-

placed all the material which is to be the sub-

ject of bacteriological and chemical examination.

From the beginning of each working trip until the

final results of the examinations of the material

collected are known, the work of the service men

is most thorough. Nothing is left to chance and

nothing is omitted which might in any way help

In this study of possible shell fish bed, or water

pollution, the public health service has conducted

some work in the Mississippi sound. In the time

to come unquestionably the field of labor will be

widely extended. The value of the service is un-

questionable and it has been so recognized by the

scientific world. The shell fish industry is an

public health service not only works for the peo-

ple, but for the industry itself, which, of course,

cannot thrive if its product becomes charged with

danger to the public health. In a word, one of

the great works of the public health service is to

see to it that one great part of the food supply

The reports of the public health service are

made public and the government and the individ-

ual states profit by them. In the agricultural de-

partment there are two governmental agencies

which make use of the information which the

food and sanitary, laws in the United States and

there are means of reaching offenders against

them. Three departments of the government, the

treasury, agriculture, and, if occasion requires,

PLUTO'S PET.

"He's all right," Pluto ruminated, "but I do

Cerberus was barking at the gates of hades.

the attorney-general's department, constitute

There are pure

of the United States is made and kept safe.

health service supplies.

of prosecution.

mormous one and it is of surpassing value. The

DIE OF THE

HEALTH

exist.

At

an experiment station.

the safeguarding labor.

Surely this is an object lesson full of credit to the colored race and notably to the men who brought this organization into existence and who manage its affairs, who compose its membership. These colored farmers are types of the best element of their of that race for good. We take pride in thus writing of this essentially commendable movement and we can say that the best element of white people in Waco are proud to have the organization meet here. There is additional the leading spirits have their homes and do business in Waco.

Negroes of Texas are doing for the

country.

President I W. Strong of Central arithmetic, English,

secretary, Rev. A. Moore, submitted ans, waiters and the Y. M. C. A. band. its report, showing that during the orchestra glee club and quartet. The past year \$25,000 has been raised for Live Issue club will continue its work. the orphan home. The orphan home Classes for working boys will be conboard owns 303 acres, valued at Aus- ducted Friday evening and Saturday tin at \$200 an acre, a stone building erected at a cost of \$75,000, and is carling for 200 orphans. St. John orphan- Thomas E. Taylor, Father A. H. Maage is supposed to be the largest or loney and Rev. W. H. Weaver inphanage in the world.

secretary, Rev. Jame: S. Anderson, H. L. Herod will teach a class in the made its report showing that during International Sunday school lesson on the past year this board has been in- Thursday evening, which will be open strumental in saving 1,378 souls, and has nearly one thousand dollars.

nity, whether or not typhoid and other com-municable disease are or have been prevalent, the number of cases of such diseases and their location, the general sanitary condition of the houses, the land and the inhabitants. It is a comprehensive work and it is carried out in every locality where there is a thought that danger may esquely located building, fitted with all the needed appliances for the scientific work which there is prosecuted. At a little distance is a building trained in denominational schools. which is used for a tank house in which are

There was a gathering of Negroes | Two hundred and forty children and several adults were confirmed by We are speaking of the annual Father Clair was assisted by Rev. church, as deacon, and Rev. P. J. Ritchie, assistant pastor of St. Cypastor of St. Cyprian's church, Rev. James R. Matthews, was master of ceremonies.

Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon. He instructed the children on the meaning of confirmation, and emphasized the loyalty which those confirmed owe to the church. He urged race, men who are shaping the future the instruction of colored children as well as white children in religious matters, and congratulated the pastor upon the work being done in his par-

The procession at the close of the ceremonies was led by the priests, and gratification in the fact that some of the children and adults who had been confirmed followed. The priests marched around the church and to the This society is the best evidence of rectory, where Cardinal Gibbons was what the really worthy and capable entertained in the afternoon. Other priests who were present at the ceremony were Mgr James F. Macklin, of St. Faul's church, and Rev. George A. Dougherty, vice-rector of the Catholic university.

Cardinal Gibbons expressed his gratitude at having an opportunity to visit St. Cyprian's parish. He was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the pastor of the church, and late in the afternoon took an automobile ride to the Catholic university and other points of interest in Washington.

The educational department of the Colored Y. M. C. A. has been opened. Among the new features of the departthe Loademic subjects offered are penmanship partment are the separate clubs for chauffeurs, porters, janitors, custodimorning. Classes for the three-year hanage in the world.

The evangelical board, through its third year courses respectively. Rev. to men and women. On the same evening Rev. John Brice will conduct Prof. W. H. Fuller, educational sec- a personal workers' class. The phys-Fuller's report showed that the They include a Sunday school basket membership. - Indianapolis

> In 1913 Denmark sent 13,093 persons to settle in the United States.

"But the Negro suffers under severe if not by law then by custom, in one "In the Negro district bad housing of the poorest part of town. Being so less and charge more than he would Springfield, although my stay was so

It has been asserted that there are The longer I live the more I am ally two spots between the Gulf of convinced that after all the one thing Mexico and the Bay of Fundy where worth living for and dying for is the privilege of making some being more mountains dip into the sea directly from the water's edge. They are at happy and more useful. No man who Mount Desert, on the eastern part of does anything to lift his fellows ever Penobscot bay, and at Camden, on makes a sacrifice.-Booker Washing-

Manchester, England, last year imported 44,643,800 gallons of oil.

The longer I live the more I am

Gold Coast Colony is the premier cocoa producer in the world.

times changes color when its owner We can readily understand why the is run down, though its power to prepearl should be not merely the em- vent the breaking a limb rests on less good authority.

"What's the trouble?" inquired the nally put up here in 1875." "Well, go intimate association of the turquoise the drug business has changed. with its wearer's health is explained baven't enough drugs in the shop to by the undoubted fact that it some- fill it now."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 29

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

LESSON TEXT-Mark 15:22-25. (Luke 23:39-43). GOLDEN TEXT-Surely he hath borne our grief and carried our sorrows, yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.—Isa, 53:4.

Last Sunday we saw Jesus on trial before Gentile power. Today's lesson brings us to the central event of his saving mission to men. We must read all four accounts of this event attentively, reverently, humbly, for it cannot be treated even as other events in the life of our Lord.

1. The Procession to Calvary, v. 21. Twas a physically exhausted Christ that left the judgment hall. A night of vigil, mocking, buffeting and withfood since the previous evening left him too weak to bear the cross. Then it was that a son of Africa, Simon of Cyrene, was "Impressed" to bear the burden. The Romans demanded that the victim bear his own cross. He accepted the human help, but refused the aid of the drug, Matt. 27:34. Luke gives us at this point the Incident of the weeping woman. Mark 15:23 seems to indicate that Jesus bad to be assisted to the place of the

On the Cross.

II. The Place, Calvary, vv. 22-27. Here we see him, the brightness of God's glory and the express image of his person, the incarnation of truth, in whore dwelt the fullness of the Godhead bodily-"crucified." Sin has done Pa worst. The Scriptures are fulfilled, Pa. 25:16, Zech. 12:10. It was necesgary for our salvation that he should die exactly as he did, Gal. 3:10, 13; John 3:14; Deut. 21:23. Even the parting of his garments was prophesled, Ps. 22:18. The presence of two malefactors had also been foretold, len. 53:9, 12.

III. The Passers-by at Calvary, vv. 9-32. The people and the priests 29-32. Joined in heaping scorn upon him. Even those that were crucified with him "reproached him." Yet he loved them all. There seem to have been no gibes for the two thieves, John 15:19, II Tim. 3:12. The cry of the mob now is "save thyself" (v. 30). Twas spoken in mockery, but they spoke a truth, nevertheless; It was necessary for the good shepherd to give his life for the sheep, John 10:11, and by no means to use his power in saving himself. They did not believe on him after the resurrection of Lazarus; is it to be believed that they would have accepted him had be 'saved himself?" To have saved himself would have been for him to take himself out of the hands of God-an act of disobedience, and we read that "he was obedient unto death," Phil, 2:8. He was obedient unto death, for death had no hold upon him. He was obedient to the passion and impulse of eternal love.

IV. The Person on Calvary, vv. 33-40. In the midst of this awful scene, in the confusion of the mingled cry of the mob, there is sounded one note of triumph. As Jesus was thus "lifted up from the earth" (John 12:32), one of those, his companions, ceased to revile him, and cried out, "Art thou save us." The other seems to have had his vision cleared, for he rebukes his fellow criminal by saying that their condemnation was a just reward for their deeds. Turning to Jesus he exclaims, "Remember me . . . in thy kingdom." The answer was imme diate and significant, "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise." This is a graphic illustration of the whole meaning and symbolism of the cross. In his undying hour the Savior of men loosed this sinner from his sins and granted him the right to fellowship with him in the life beyond.

Jesus hung upon the cross three hours,

Bearing shame and scoffing rude His Falth Triumphant.

Then God drew the curtain, for even he could not look upon that scene (II Cor. 5:21; Heb. 1:13). We do not believe the eclipse theory, but rather that God caused the darkness, another illustration of the closeness of man and nature, Rom. 8:20, 21 R. V. The dying cry, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me," was uttered when Jesus sensed the full and complete realization of being separated from the Father. Death is not annihilation. but separation, and Jesus was separated from God the Father because of our sins, Isa. 53:6. Yet in that terrible moment his faith does not waver, for he cries, "My God." Conscious of his personal innocence, but suffering for the sins of others, his faith is triumphant. Other lives have a beginning and an end, this one is "finished." His redemptive work is accomplished and was later sealed by his resurrection. "He gave up the ghost," not a common experience of death, but a fulfillment of his own words, "No man taketh it (his life) away from me, but I lay it down of myself." In deed and in truth Jesus gave up his life. John 19:25-27 tells of the faithful women and of the committal of Mary to the care of "the dis clole"-John. Immediately following his death the vell of the temple at Jerusalem was rent from the "top to the bottom." Not by the hand of man and the last symbolic event in the history of the old ritualism is completed. That vell had excluded from God all save the high priest and was the only way of approach to his presence. Now a new and a better way of admission is open and through Christ men need no longer be excluded from God, Heb. 10:19, 23.

in Waco recently that is well calculated to command the attention, the James Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore respect and good will of the representa- at St. Cyprian's Colored Catholic tive element of the white race. For church, Washington, recently, those colored men and women who confirmation ceremony followed the were not members of the organiza- solemn high mass, which was celetion it is an object lesson to inspire brated by Rev. Francis W. Clair, of them to effort to act well their part in he Redemptorist Order, of Annapolis. meeting of the Farmers' Improvement James J. O'Connor, of St. Augustine's society of Texas. The session lasted

public good. It is as desirable that the Negroes of that class shall prosper and progress as well as the white race.-Wade C. Rollins in the Houston

The annual convention of the Negro Baptists of Texas was one of the greatest meetings ever held. Devotional exercises at the auditorium, Galveston, were conducted by Rev. A. C. Ray of Hay City. President Campbell introduced Rev. J. E. Ellis, chairman of the church extension board, who delivered a short address and presented Dr. W. R. Tolliver, general secretary of the church extension board, who ment this year are courses in tailor read his report. The report of the sec-ing, barbering, mechanical drafting retary showed great gains over last and serving. The automobile school year. Dr. Ira M. Hendon read the re- will be conducted this year on a port of the committee on state of the larger scale than last year. Among

Texas college delivered an address on stenography and typewriting. Among "The Possibilities and Future Outlook other activities of the educational deof Central Texas College."

The orphan home board through its

etary, submitted his report showing ical department is also open. that during the past year \$48,971 has additional features in the nature of been raised from all sources. Secre- extension work will be attempted. Guadalupe district led all of the other ball league, a public school athletic districts in raising money, having league and a series of health talks. raised \$4,084.12 for the educational to be conducted by city physicians. work of the state. He showed that the The boys' department opened with a special need of the Baptists of the large state was to maintain the Baptist News. schools of the state, and urged that the ministry of the denomination be

In his report of his housing survey | alities among our recent immigrants of Springfield, Ill., for the Sage foundation, John Indler of the National handicaps. He is usually segregated.

Housing association had this to say: features are among the most serious | confined, he is more easily exploited in the city. This is usual in cities by his landlord who inclines to give that have Negro districts. Houses are mors dilapidated, water supply and in the case of white tenants. I was tollets more inadequate, everything told that this is the condition in in a more run-down, shiftless condition. Part of this may be due to the short as not to allow the statement. character and habits of some of the If it is, Springfield is not unique; the Negro people themselves, in just the same situation is to be found in other same way that bad living conditions cities. But that is no excuse for letamong the whites is often due to shift- ting it continue. lessness. But there is no question in white citizens of Springfield persunde the minds of those who have studied themselves that to improve housing Negro housing that a large proportion | conditions in the Negro district wil of these people desire better homes be a purely altruistic endeavor. We than those they are able to obtain in have learned enough in the past few most of our cities. One who has in years to know that if any part of spected many Negro homes cannot the city suffers the other parts will but he impressed by the evident de- suffer with it. Disease and immoralsire for cleanliness and order, even ity in the Negro district will have its under the most discouraging condi- effect as far away as the extreme hortions. My own impression is that ders of the community. To safeguard where conditions are approximately itself Springfield must not minimum equal the homes of Negroes are bet- housing standards that shall apply to ter kept than those of several nation- every dwelling in the city."

partnership of correction and, if the case justifies, The Bratton is a small ship, but under the direction of the service and of its complement of scientists it is doing a great work for the public health of the people of these United States of the western part.

> Illinois will construct 16,300 miles of paved country roads immediately.

> Colorado streams are to be restocked with trout by the government.

Precious Stones as Emblems. blem but the protector of purity; why the diamond, hardest and strongest of all stones, should endow its wearer with fortitude, strength and courage; why the lodestone (which boss. "Man wants a prescription is seldom or never worn in these cold-filled," said the clerk, "that was origihearted days) should make all women fall in love with its possessor. The ahead and fill it." "You forget how

hope they won't tax me for three dogs this year." Even he had his troubles. loss of material forces, and allows one

> "She is said to be the handsomes married woman in New York cociety." "And her husband?"

> Well, of course, she gets plenty of grouchiest man."-Kansas City Jour-

POINTS OUT TURKEY'S FAULT

Lack of Ideals Responsible for Suc cession of Defeats During the Balkan War.

At the opening of the Balkan war victory; and yet, in spite of this feel- to the shores of the Marmora. ing, in spite of all the excitement, our | We do not wish to attribute to just to defeat, as we did during the Balkan

social status showed every sign of a one cause all these disasters; but any- war. The unshaken faith that gives political point of view, but also so- Precisely for that reason we were

lack of ideal. What advantages were how if the lack of a national ideal was a nation an ideal, compensates for the we to reap from the successes we not the only cause, it was one of the were to gain? Nobody knew, in fact, main causes of our defeat. A nation to look calmly at overturnings.—Coneverybody thought of other things. cannot be founded simply on material stantinople Tasfir i Efklar. Apparently even all that overturning forces; for material things change was not enough to awaken the na- easily. Social organisms that depend Ottoman public opinion did not show tional conscience or rouse in public entirely on their material forces, and solidarity, and this not alone from the opinion the sublime spirit of unity. basis, any great faith, cannot find any True, our hearts were not en- beaten and ruined; that was why we standing ground at a time of change. tirely unimpressed by the prospect of were driven back from the Adriatic They are abruptly shaken down. They remain impotent, they go from defeat

admiration. He is said to be the